RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1844.

Terms of the Richmond Enquirer. NEF The Enquirer is published DAILY and SEMI-WERKLY. For the Daity Paper, seven dollars per annual and at the rate of eight dollars if taken for a short or period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annual, and Three Dollars for six months, payable in advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by mail, post paid; or Six Boilars per annual at the end of the year.

All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, and and available flank notes, at the risk of the Editive postage of all letters being paid by the writer,—be postage of a single letter is scarcely of any account he writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an tensive brainess, which operates as a serious tax

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

IN THE DALLY ENQUIRES.—For one square of sixten lines, or less, first maserion, fifty cents, and every succeeding insertion twenty-nive cents.—it inserted once a week, twice a week, or three times a week, thirty seven and a half cents.

Annual advertisers are contract fifty dollars for thirty lines, and in that proposition for advertisements of a greater length—except Lottery Venders and Auction-cers, who are charged one hundred dollars, (paper inserted).

cinded.)
1N THE SEMI-WEEKLY-One square of sixteen lines or less, first insettion, 75 cents; for each continulines or less, then insertion, to coacy, and aree 50 cents.
Orders from a distance must be accompanied with the navance pay, or satisfactory references, to insure execu-

navance pay, or satisfactory to the country, and All Oblituaries and Marriages from the country, whenever the party's hand-writing is unknown at this Office must be authenticated by the endorsation of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no case be published. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent impositions and quizzes, has proved heretofore unavailing. We must, therefore, insist, is such a case, upon the communication being certified by the name of the Postmaster, written on the back of the letter.

POETRY.

[From the Milwankie Courier.] A PREDICTION. You're going to be swallowed, Whigs; 1 feel it in my bones; You're swamped to a dead certainty— You'll soon see Davy Jones. s not a vision which I tell, But that Truth will prevail Salt river will engulph you all, I hear the rising gale. Coons! what have you been thinking of,

Amid the signs and warnings? Your cabin spices at unidnight hour, Your guzzlings in the mornings! Your fate is sealed and wafered, Whigs, Postmarked, the whole collection, And mailed for "saline depths," to be Delivered per direction.

I think I see Salt river's bed Heaved up with a loud roaring. And now the great Whig party sinks, The flood on it comes pouring.

Down, down, the poor Coon party goes

Beneath the people's frown,

And old log cabins, gourds and all, Dragged after upside down. "Let's pray," says one old frightened coen, Another, "let us reason;" Another says, "I think we ought to Thought of that in season."

And while they sink beneath the surf, The waters o'er them risin', Their feet stick in the Clay below, Pressed down by Frelinghuysen. I see it all as plain as day, Behold the rising flood, When like a lot of crawfish Whigs,

You'll wallow in Clay mud. Come out at once, you're ruined, Whigs, Be not so cold and callous; Get in our boat and save yourselves, And vote for Polk and Dallas.

A TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE, AD. JOINING RICHMOND. OFFER for sale privately, the above tract of fully and four hundred acres. It is situated in the county of Henrico, about two miles from the Main street of Richmond, being Land formerly owned by Reuben Blakey, deceased, and now Geo. Blakey and Messrs. Mabin, Poe, Starke, Gregory and New. It is rare that an opportunity offers of purchasing land so near the city of Richmond and embracing so many advantages as are united in this tract. Any person desirous of pur-chasing this Land, can be shown it by calling upon the present occupants; and for information as to price, will please address the subscriber. who resides in Lynchburg. The terms of credit will be liberal and made entirely to suit the convenience of the purchase

ADOLPHUS D. READ. Oct. 1-d3t c2m

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS REWARD-I Will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me of JERRY, sometimes calling him-self Jerry Pollard, who absconded on Priday last, the 20th inst. Said Boy is a mulatto, with long black hair, one tooth out in front, about 27 to 30 years old, supposed to be 5 feet 7 to 9 inches high—nose rather sharp. He is well acquainted at the late residence of Cary Nelson, dee'd, and at Enfield, King William; at Mill Farm. Ca-roline; and at Mr. Huges, Amherst county. think he is lurking about the

JAMES THOMAS. Sept. 27-eo5t&cw3w

TEGROES FOR SALE.-All the Negro N Slaves belonging to the Estate of Dr. John N Sebrell, deceased, will be sold to the highest bidder, at his late residence, in the county of Surry, on Tuesday, the 29th day of October, instant, twenty-one in number, men, women, boys and girls, all young and valuable, except one, (agad.) Terms cash, or bonds on demand, with approved security, to bear interest from the date, or day of P. T. SPRATLEY, Admrs.

\$25 REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber (a trader travelling South,) on Sunday the 15th Sept., a negro man named PLEASANT. The said negro is about five feet, ten or eleven inches high, of a yellow or copper color; has quite a sullen look and speaks sullenly. He wore away a coarse homespun shirt, a blue colored coat, (roundabout,) black country jeans pantaloons, and an old black fur hat. He was raised in Albemarle county, Va., by Mr. Mann Page, and will doubtless endeavor to get back to that county. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and de-livery to R. H. Dickinson & Brother, Richmond, Va., or for his confinement in jail, to be delivered to them upon application and the payment of the reward. E. G. PONDER, R. H. Dickinson & Brother, Agents.

FARM FOR SALE.—Having located myself in the city, I will sell, privately, my late residence, in the county of Henrico, lying within four miles of lown, situated midway between the Brook Turnpike and the Meadow Bridge Road, and within three-louths of a mile of either. The tract contains about ninety acres of land, fifty of which is arable, (and in a pretty fair state of cultivation.) the residue is well timbered for this section of country.

state of cultivation.) the residue is well timbered for this section of country.

The improvements are, a two story single dwelling, recently erected, with all the necessary out houses.— The society of the neighborhood is intelligent, sociable

of refined.
For terms, which will be made accommodating, apply
WM. P. LADD, or
MICAJAH BATES, Chy Surveyor.
27-if This the above property is not disposed of pri-

vately, before the 20th instant, it will, on that day, be offered for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, without limit or reserve.

Tems.—One-fitth cash, the balance in 6, 12, To the Editors of the Enquirer:

and 21 months. On the credit payment no interest will be required. SOUTHERN BOTANICO-MEDICAL COL-LEGE-FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

THE Board of Trustees of this College have the pleasure of announcing to their Thomsonian and Botanie friends, and to the public gene-lly, that the fifth annual course of Lectures in the Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in November next, and close on the 2d Saturday in February following.

The following gentlemen have been duly elected, and appointed to conduct the Chairs assigned to each respectively, as follows, during the en-

I. M. Comings, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, G. J. Cook, M. D. Professor of Phy-

siology and Pathology, J. T. Coxe, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Practice,
H. M. Price, M. D. Professor of Obstetries and Diseases of Women and

J. Sinclair, M. D., Professor of Materia-Medica and Therapeutics, 15 00
P. MacIntyre, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Botany, 15 00
Matriculation Tickets, S5. Graduation, (af-

RICHMOND, VA.

Thursday Morning, October 17, 1844.

MR. RIVES AND ARISTARCHUS. "The Mobile Register" of the 9th inst., contains the following Editorial article, which we lay before our readers in justice to the Editor; and we shall follow it up, in to-morrow morning's paper, with the letter of Aristarcius himselt, in jus-tice to its author. We are happy to discover, that the "fraud" and "forgery," which Mr. Senafor Rives has attributed to him, turn out to be extracts, purporting to be quotations from Adam Smith by Dr. T. Cooper. Aristarchus confesses the verbal errors into which he has been betrayed; but after all, how does it clear the skirts of Mr. Rives from the original charge, which was brought against him? The letter of Aristarchus is frankly and powerfully written, and places Mr. Rives in no very enviable predicament. reader, however, will have the whole matter before him to-morrow: [From the Mobile Register.]

we referred to in our last, as having been written in reply to a communication in this paper of August 23d, signed Aristarchus, Jr., (misprinted Anistarchus,) charging him with fraudulent misthe Third District was the ground of intense inquotations of a passage in Smith's Wealth of Nations, for the purpose of supporting his new views of the Protective Policy. This letter appeared in the Daily Richmond Enquirer of the 27th ultimo, and was called out by the re-publication in the Enquirer of the article of Aristarchus, with editorial references. Neither the re-publication nor the letter of Mr. Rives have met our eyes yet in the Enquirer. Mr. Ritchie, and we take the opportunity to mention the fact, that he may repair the omission, has not put us on his daily exchange list—and the country paper, in which he has announced his purpose of put-ting all these documens together, has not appeared. We have therefore, been obliged to depend on a copy of the Richmond Whig, loaned us by a political opponent, for our knowledge of Mr. Rives letter, and such excerpts from Mr. Ritchie's comments as it pleased his neighbor of the Whig We see it stated in a later Enquirer, that the Whig quotes the Enquirer in fragments, so as to give an imperfect impression of the Edi-tor's opinion of the whole of the case between Mr. Rives and his accuser. This is more politic than honest. There are strong motives why Mr. Rives and his defenders should desire to have public attention fixed upon an unlucky error, in the quotation of immaterial words, rather than discuss the whole question of his perversions of Adam Smith's meaning. But while every just amend shall be paid to Mr. Rives, for an invofuntary mistake made to his personal prejudice. he will be kept strictly to his defence upon the main question, of having quoted and described Adam Smith disingenuously and unfairly.

"We made no delay on receiving Mr. Rives's letter through the Whig, to place it before our

correspondent for his prompt explanation of the causes of the variance between his quotation and that truly furnished by Mr. Rives as authentic .-We knew, from his character as a gentleman of unimpeached intelligence and standing that he could not be suspected of the folly or wickedness of altering a quotation, even in so trivial a matter as the two words in question. The only porpose could be to a sail Mr. Rives personally; for they do not alter at all the meaning of the paragraph. and of that the writer was incapable, if he were ade. The Military of Petersburg-those who not too intelligent to practise a fraud certain to recoil to his own discredit. He has accordingly
furnished us for to-day's paper with an explanation of the manner in which he was led to accept
a quotation made by another, in a well-known
book, as an exact copy of the original. We have
aranging the book from which the extract was examined the book from which the extract wa made, "Cooper's Political Economia," published at Columbia, (South Carolina.) in 1829; and the paragraph, as Aristatchus quotes it, is exactiv as he ly owned by Reuben Blakey, deceased, and now occupied by Mrs. Redford and Mr. R. B. Boyd. Contiguous to it are the lands of Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. White Dec. Starts On a closer examination, there seems Smith. to have been an error in the printing for, the pas-sage, though faithfully copying Smith's sentiwe find that Dr. Cooper himself, in introducing a this is one, only undertook for general accuracy, imputed whatever sentiments it suited their purtherefore, must stand acquitted of any intention that he could not refuse the imputations they made to change the words which Mr. Rives shows to without viol ting the sanctity of private correshave been changed. His fault is that of inadvertence, in not recurring to the original before applying such harsh terms, as we must allow he did imprudently apply, to the supposed peccadillo of Mr. Rives. He had substantial ground for accusation against Mr. Rives, without wasting the strength of his language on points that were im-material, if well founded, and which he withdraws

unconditionally as unfounded. "For ourselves, therefore, and for Aristarchus, Jun'r, we freely admit that the latter erred in imputing to Mr. Rives an alteration of the text of Adam Smith, in the sentence quoted. No person has more cause to grieve for the error than the writer of Aristarchus; for, having an exceellent case against Mr. Rives for a perversion of Adam Smith by suppression and misdescription,—he has by his heedlessness enabled that gentleman to make a personal issue in which he is in the right, upon a point not at all material to the main issu Mr. Rives ought to be glad that the carelessness of his reviewer has made him one point, which he had not before, upon which he can defend himself in this matter.

"The complaint against Mr. Rives is distinctly that he made a partial extract from Adam Smith and announced a doctrine from it as Dr. Smith's, which, had he published the whole of the para-graph, would have plainly appeared to be expressly combatted and denied. He quoted Smith's statement, that protection may sometimes introduce a manufacture into a country to advantange, and sooner than it would otherwise flourish; and claimed this a limitation by the author of his own principles of free trade. But the author stated the pro-position only for the purpose of showing that it is an apparent and partial, not a real and general terest, and the effect, a general loss; thus affirm-ing the opposite of the doctrine which Mr. Rives drew from his selection of a paragraph to copy. He copied fatilifully, it is true, what he underto to copy, but he did not copy the whole argument, and he described it unfaithfully.

"These are the true points in the case against Mr. Rives, and to them Aristarchus recalls him before the public, with such documents as he can-

GEORGIA.

We received no further returns from this State yesterday morning, but from Tatnall, which gives King, (Whig.) 150 majority. Democratic gain since last year! The article from the "Griffin Jeffersonian," gives a clear and brilliant view of the battle-field in Georgia.

Georgia may now be pronounced as perfectly

safe for Polk and Dallas. What a just rebuke upon Berrien and the other renegades who have betrayed the South! Berrien, all the summer, has been in close communion with Daniel Webster, while the latter has been shamlessly wooing the Abolitionists to the support of Clay! Berrien be-trayed Georgia and the South on the Texas and Tariff questions, and gallant Georgia has indignantly set her seal of reprobation upon the apos

"GREENSBORO', Geo., Oct. 12, 1844. "Gentlemen: Our election is just over, and I have received sufficient returns to assure you, that the Democratic party are triumphant by a large

majority.
"You will please set this State down as certain for Polk and Dallas by 5,000 majority. I send you the inclosed to show you how the Coons are getting used up here—(a cut representing a cock holding up a coon by the end of the tail.)

"P. S. Three cheers for Democratic Georgia."

[From the Griffen Jeffersonian, Oct. 11.] "THE ELECTION. "One of the best fought political battles ever contested in this State, not excepting the memorable days of Troup and Clark, came off at the General Election of Georgia on Monday last for members of Congress. We have not yet received full returns, but enough is known, to authorize us to say that the Whigs have met with a Waterloo defeat. Enough is known to show that the patriotic friends of Southern principles have carried the State by a large popular majority, and at least half of the presentation in Congress. Enough is known to authorize us to say, that Georgia is certain for Mr. Clay with bargaining with Mr. Adams, were

the Veto Power of the President. The issue was fairly made up, and the merest child in politics understood it and saw its importance. It was an issue that made the heart of the patriot throb in quicker pulsations, for he saw involved in it the ence-be saw involved in it the question, whether he should be yoked in bondage to Northern cupidity, or whether Georgians would feel them-selves freemen, and east aside the fetters with which Northern avaries and arrogance were at-tempting to bind them. With these issues fairly before them, the belligerents took ground. The battle was fought manfully, and with an interest on both sides which we have never before seen or The Whigs saw their time was short, onless they could crush their opponents, and a defeat must be fatal—that they would never be able to rally again, if deleated, under the unnatural principles they had espoused and entertained.-Hence they exerted themselves with the power of "We have succeeded in obtaining a copy of the letter of Senator Rives of Virginia, which equally firm and determined, feeling that they desperation. The friends of the South were contended for all that was dear and valuable to them and their's. The result has been glorious.
"While the battle was hot throughout the State, terest. Here the noble son of Georgia, AB-ALOM to support him. His old political friends took up Mr. Poe in opposition to him. Mr. Chappell had a majority to surmount of 857 votes. He has

> in the popular vote,
> "Haralson, too, had 531 votes to overcome, which he has done, and added as many more to his majority. Northern Whig influence is destroyed in the State of Georgia. The Coon is dead and skinned. He will never raise his head again. Next month

> the friends of the South will carry the State for Polk and Dallas by an overwhelming majority. The people have assumed the supremacy, and de-clared their independence of party leaders and party dictation, purely as such. The Democratic party has been the point of rally, because they have esponsed the cause of the South, and patriflocking to their standard by thousands, irrespective of party names."

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT!

The Richmond Whig asserted, a few days since, that some Democrats of Richmond had purchased three kegs of Powder, to celebrate the expected Democratic victory in Fennsylvania, and requested, as a favor, that it might be loaned to them to celebrate their victory. Powder was brought, it is true, and by a De-mocrat, but that it was purchased to celebrate any political victory, is faise. The Elitors of the Whig, accustomed as they are to abusing those who differ with them, have either forgotten that there is in this community volunteer soldiers, or are eager to seize upon every idle rumor which may be circulated at the corners of the streets. We have forborne noticing this silly charge before, fearing it might defeat a plan which the Artillery Company of this city had in anticipation, viz. surprising their brothe volunteers of Petersburg by a visit to the Cock-

[From the Gide of Saturday.] Sir: In your communication to the Richmond Whig, presenting a portion of my correspondence

with Mr. Clay to the public, you say : "If I am rightly informed, no application has ever been made directly to Mr. Clay, by Mr. Blair, or by Mr. Linn Boyd, or by any other of ments, contains occasional variations from his that party, to consent to the publication of these exact words; and on turning a page or two back, letters. Mr. Clay would doubless have consented, if his consent had been asked by any of the leaders of the party hostile to him. They have pondence, under the seal of which the letters were written. Overcome by the earnest entreaties of his friends in Virginia, Mr. Clay has reluctantly consented to the publication (if they think prothey are, and even playful and sportive in their character. That he is right in doing this, cannot be doubted, since the seal of private correspondence has, in fact, been broken."

> In this involved passage are couched two char-1. After referring to me, with Mr. Boyd and others, you say: "They imputed whatever senti-ments it suited their purpose to impute to Mr. Clay, under the impression that he could not refute the imputations they made without violating the sanctity of private correspondence, under the

> seal of which the letters were written. 2. You justify Mr. Clay in making his letters public now, upon the ground "that the seal of private correspondence has, in fact, been bro-And this, coupled with the article of the editor, who has your authority and Mr. Clay's for the publication, expressly charging that I had violated that seal of private confidence, leaves no doubt that you-the representative of Mr. Clay in this matter-level your accusation at me.
> In defending myself against these false sug-

> gestions, I shall resort only to the evidence con-tained in the correspondence between Mr. Clay and myself, to which it is evident you have access, and can, therefore, test the truth of the testimony I adduce. I shall go no further into this private record than is necessary to self-defence
> It is utterly unitue that either I or Mr. Clay fate the imputations made against him without violating the sanctity of private correspondence.
>
> Mr. Clay thought, as I thought, that nothing more was necessary to authorize him to use the correspondence between us for his defence, than cave him. He applied to me for my consent to publish what I had written to him, if he should etermine to publish his own letters. In reply to his request to give the private correspondence to the public, I say (March 28, 1828;)

> "No personal consideration could induce me to oppose any obstacle to a full and tair development of all the facts in relation to the Presidential election, so far as I am concerned, if you shall deem it necessary or proper that the subject shoul! undergo that species of ordeal before the public." 2. It is utterly untrue, that "the seal of private No part of the correspondence with Mr. Clay was ever exhibited by me to any one, but under

his direction; nor did any kind of allusion to it, on my part suggest the attacks made on him in regard to his imputed understanding with Mr. Adams, or his agency in electing Mr. Adams to the Presidency. The first letter written by me to Mr. Clay, after the appearance of Mr. Kendall's accusatory article, shows the circumstances which led Mr. Kendall to revert to the election of 1825, and to the mode in which instructions to 1825, and to the mode in which instructions to Mr. White were obtained from his immediate.

But this is not all. Mr. Leigh is himself guilty and because of the present of t ams, or his agency in electing Mr. Adams to the my letter, which gives the facts:

"FRANKPORT, Oct. 3, 1827.

cently suffered under a bilious attack,) I found an allusion to me, in a letter from Mr. Kendall to you, contained in the last week's Argus, which greatly surprised me. Nothing on my part ever authorized the course he has adopted. Before I left home, Mr. Kendall and Mr. me, that one of your political supporters, (Thos. Y. Bryant,) had, in order to charge me with inconsistency, informed them, that I had been instrumental in getting some of the Kentucky delegation to vote for Mr. Adams, and that I had obtained a letter of instruction from him to Mr. White, by the assurance, that you would be made Secretary of State. Mr. Kendall also stated, that I had got his letter to White, by making the same representation. I admitted, that I might have

All the circumstances which led to Mr. Kendall's recurrence to the election of 1825, to charge words: ber a satisfactory examination and Thesis at the close of the second course.) S25.

By authority of the Board.

A. M. D. KING, President.

I. Bankston, Secretary.

N. B. Genllemen desiring further information, will address a letter, post paid, to Oct 5—11N

P. MacINTYRE, Dean.

Description of the South and no further questions were arrayed the abettors of a high protective tariff, friends of North
Description of the South and no further questions were asked.

—On the other side were arrayed the abettors of a high protective tariff, friends of North
Description of Southern and Thesis at the course taken by me in relation to Mr. Kenthe course taken by me in relation to M

your conduct, which has been, in respect to our intercourse, manly and honorable."

So much for your insignations, Mr. Leigh.— Your organ, the Richmond Whig, has a energe against me, of a complexion directly the reverse of yours, which, from the intimney exerting be-tween you and the editor, I do not doubt received your sanction. You charge me with "breaking the seal of private correspondence to inculpate one who confided in me." The editor of the one who confided in mu." The editor of the Richmond Whig accuses me of betraying Mr. Clay, in failing to publish his leiters to me, which, he insists, contained a triumphant vindication of all the charges against him.

Here, again, I defend myself, by interposing Mr. Clay's responsibility. It will be admitted, I suppose, by the editor of the Whig, that I should not have defended Mr. Clay by the publication of his private letters against his consent.

Soon after Mr. Kendall's attack on Mr. Clay,

in a letter to me of the 11th October, 1827, Mr.

"I never wrote a letter in my life, on a political subject, to the publication of which, with the circumstances under which it was written, I could object; but I certainly will not consent, upon such a threat or demand as Mr. Kendall is thought proper to make, to give my sanction to the violation of the confidence of private and friendly correspondence which would be pro-duced by publishing the letters which have been interchanged between you and me, or between any friend and myselt."

In a subsequent letter, upon the same grounds he repeats to me that he withholds his areal to the publication of his letters. been defeated, but with a gain of upwards of 700

I should not now, even in self-defence, refer to these injunctions in Mr. Clay's correspondence with me, if he had not made similar avowals in his address to the public. These public avowals, it seems, are not sufficient to excuse me to the Whig for not violating Mr. Clay's private letters to defend him. His private instructions, and my obedience, I hope will satisfy his Whig friends.
It is proper I should state, that my letter to Mr. White was written before I received Mr. Clay's letter of the 8th of January. It was founded or information given by another member of Congress of the facts stated by Mr. White in his pub lished letter, viz: "that, in the event of General Jackson's election, he would effer Mr. Adams a continuation of the place of Secretary of State

and the same rumor said that, in the event of Mr. Adams's election, Mr. Clay would be offered It was upon the assurance of this state of the air that I founded my own instructions to Mr. White as one of his constituents, and expressed the opinion that I entertained of what was the will of the majority of his constituents under the

EXTRACT of a Letter from F. P. Bair to David

White, dated "Frankpour, January 19, 1825. "For my own part, I have no hesitation in say ing that, although Jackson is personally preferreto Adams by the people, (an inclination I feel in common with them.) yet if it were known that of his administration, by his appointments or otherwise, as to faster Adams's future views in preference to Clay's, there would be but one set timent among the supporters of the latter in Ken-tucky. They would consider it as a desertion of the true Western interests, which they feel vitally connected with the great principles advocated by Mr. Clay, and which they conceive in a great measure, depend for their consummation upon the those who are in favor of Mr. Clay would be 'If we are doomed to have Mr. Adams as President at some time, let us have him now, if he has General Jackson's preference, let the General himself make way for him. We should rather have him now at the expense of Jackson, than hereatter at the expense of Clay. But if Jackson gives Western scale, then lea us throw our weight into

election of 1825. I am perfectly willing that every thing written or dance by me shall be lard before the public. I was a private citizen, with-out any personal interest in the transaction, and acting for the advancement of the cause of the Democratic party, of which, in Kentucky, Mr. Clay was then considered the champion. After his condition with Mr. Adams, he abandoned the Democratic party, and turned the executive power of the general government, with which he was associated to prestrate that party in Kentucky 6 which he owed his elevation. With the whole body of the Democracy of that State, I united to overthrow the administration he put up, so soon ced in the first message. But I never abused the confidence reposed in me by Mr. Clay, while acting with the Democracy to accomplish this end.
"F. P. BLAIR."

THE LETTER!

to Mr. Blair-with our first comments on the publication of the correspondence. In the same Galveston papers to the 1st inst., by the steamship No, the Globe also publishes a communication Republic. Gen. Duti Green arrived at Galvesfrom Mr. Kendall, in which he shows in parallel ton on the 29thult. The steamship of war Union, columns the recurrent of his version with the oricolumns the accuracy of his version with the original letters. He then proceeds:

If, during a term of sixteen years, Mr. Clay has suffered wrong (which he has not) from our version of his letter, he could at any moment have averted it, by giving the entire communication to evidence that he had, in his own opinion, nothing to gain by a full disclosure; and the publication now is a full admission that the reasons hereto excuses. If it was dishonorable to publish this letter, he is now guilty of dishonor; if not decorous, he is guilty of indecorum; if improper, he is guilty of impropriety. We attribute same restless and desperate ambition which has dictated his four Texas letters, and his public rebuke of C. M. Clay, followed by a soothing pri vate letter-an ambation, whose hopes, once tac art as the rising sun, are now sinking into the shadows of everlasting night, testing from mo-ment to moment on the merest vapors, ere they are forever darkened.

On this occasion, conscious of our own integrity, and "calm as a summer's morning," we point never done this man injustice.
AMOS KENDALL.

Washington, October 9, 1844.

P. S. When the foregoing was prepar had not seen the address to the public of B. W. Leigh, which prefaced Mr. Clay's letters in the Richmond Whig. Mr. Leigh stands high with his party as a man of truth and honor; but what sport does he make of both by charging us with garbling Mr. Clay's letter, when we sought, with-

the following as an extract from our exposition of Mr. Clay's letter in 1808, viz

"Dear Sir: On returning home from Canewood yesterday, (where I have been for some time, for likely to be accomplished by bestowing their likely to be accomplished by bestowing their likely to be accomplished by bestowing their votes on Mr. Adams. Your Representative is inclined to concur with us in these sentiments and views, and if they should meet your approbation, as I know he has great respect for your opinions. I would be glad if you would, by the return mail, address a letter to him to strenghten him in his inclinations. Be pleased to show this letter to Crittenden alone. Now, in our letter to Mr. Clay in 1828, from

which this extract purports to be taken, our real language was as follows, viz: " My friends entertain the belief that their kind wishes towards me will, in the end, be more likely

to be accomplished by so bestowing their votes. I had got his letter to White, by making the same representation. I admitted, that I might have given such an assurance, although I did not regressionally assurance, although I did not regressionally assurance. aver that you have been influenced only by that con-In conclusion, you use nearly the following

> "Your representative is inclined to concur with us in these sentiments; and, as I know his respect for your opinions, I request, if you concur in our views, that you will write to him by return mail

ern protection and monopoly, friends of a fit- June, 1828, gives his sanction to it. In a private ty millions National Bank, of Distribution, of letter to me, 12th January, 1828, he thus declares himself on the same point:

| ness, was given by us with perfect accuracy—yet this you are now, sir, pleased to express the millions of prove that we suppressed them altogether! To prove that we suppressed them altogether! To prove that we suppressed them altogether! To the foreign that you have given the provention of the foreign that you have giv was given by us with perfect accuracy-yet | this you are now, sir, pleased to express, through sustain a charge of garbling against us, he garbles himself! This is the honorable and high-minded

Benjemin Watkins Leights
It is a bitle curious, that Mr. Leigh begins with holdly asserting, that he thought it "impossible that any man could read the letters, without seeing and admitting that they contain no evidence prejudicial to Mr. Clay-no evidence of any improoriety in thought, word, or deed-no evidence of aught but patriotism"-and ends with an arguas to be contemptible! We shall not now enter into any discussion on the subject, contenting ourself with asking, why should Mr. Clay, if he de- of human blood. When war rages, all ranks sired the Kentucky members of Congress to be and conditions are subject to its agitations and governed "solely by the public good," take so much pains to bring personal influences to operate on Mr. White, and, in so doing, refer to the "kind wishes" of his friends towards him, to be accom-The commentary of the Richmond Whig, as we find it copied into the National Intelligencer, is characteristic of that press, and of its party.— There is but one point in it which we doem it ex-

There is the perfect of the thing says: "Blad has pedient to notice. The Whig says: "Blad has had the letters in his possession for nineteen years. Kendall has had necess to them, as his years. That name further says: "Mr. Clay is not only right for departing now from his original resolution of not publishing his letters to Blair, but he ought years ago to have surrendered that resolution, from the moment indeed that the scal of private confidence was bro ken by Mr. Blair. As these letters were made the foundation of criminal charges against him there was no mode of repelling those charges and of vindicating himself, but by the production of

the letters. A correspondence is no longer confidential when one of the parties to it has betrayed the trust reposed in him may, to make it public is often, as in this case, the only means left of su-

taining innocence and holding treachery up to merited scorn," Mr. Blair is able to vitalicate himself, but it is hie to truth to say, that we never saw the originals, or any copy of these letters, or either of them, in Mr. Blain's possession; nor of the original or any copy, other than that deposited for ex-hibition by Mr. Clay's consent in the hands of the Frankfori Committee, nor did we obtain from Mr. Blair the slightest information as to their conten's. Knowing that Mr. Blair was Mr. Clay's confidential correspondent, and knowing that he told us in January, 1825, that Mr. Clay would be Secretary of State if Mr. Adams should be eleced President by the House of Representatives, we inferred that he obtained the information from Mr. Clay himself. The first clue we had to the existence of the letters was from an accidental remark which fell from Mr. Blair publiely, when before the Senate of Ken'neky, at the celebrated investigation of 1827-8. That Mr. Clay himself viewed Mr. Blair's conduct as every way proper, is shown by his published letter to John Harvic, dated 5th June, 1828, some months after that investigation. Certain it is, that he never before or since, showed us the letters, or any copy, or gave us the least information in reference to their con-

or original exhibited with Mr. Clay's consent. * In a Card in yesterday's Whig, Mr. Leigh notices this remark of Alr. K. Mr. L. sure and the model of the confidence of the Course of the Cour should be perceived that the tendency of General printed exactly as I gave it; and it was taken by

did not pretend to be, anything more than our re-cillection of its contents from reading the copy

garbling his publication, did not observe that I spoke of his version of the passage, as I had seen it re-published. Mr. Kendall's version was not before me, and I could not quote it from me-mory, nor did I prefend to do it. It is but justice to him to say, (notwithstanding his abuse of me.) that if I had had his publication before me, I should not have charged min with garbling Mr. Of the real meaning of Mr. Clay's leners, 1

repeat, that it is impossible to raise a doubt."

(From the New Orleans Bulletin, Oct. 8.)

There was an arrival yesterday, from Galveston, but the accounts received are not so late as the private advices over land, the vessel which ar-rived having been detained tour a month at sea. his triends and to the friends of Texas, that the private advices over land, the vessel which ar We find in our files, however, the letter of President Houston, in reply to the insulting manifest of General Woll, a translation of which we inserted some time since. We have transferred this letter of General H. to our columns. The gratuiteus imputations of the Mexican Chief or the good faith of Texas are properly and indigentally repelled, and the charge brought home, though not with half the severity that it might be. dicator contains a very feeling and hand-ometribute to the memory of the late Tilghman A Howard, our lamented minister to that country The papers continued, up to the middle of September, (the time to which our files reach,) to re The Globe republishes the letters of Mr. Clay port favorable prospects for the crops, especially of

Since the above was in type, we have receive prevented from touching at Galveston on accoun-I some derangement of her engine. She was driven on the coast, and came to anchor at Ve hasco. Gen. Green proceeded to Vera Cruz on board the revenue cutter Woodbury, which was

lying at Galveston when he arrived there. The news of Mr. Jones's election to the Presidency is confirmed. The returns were not all in. and the exact majority was not known. A council was to be held with the Waco and Cumanche Indians, about the middle of the present month, on the Upper Brazos. Gen. Houston intended to be present in person, and it was hoped a complete pacification would be effected with those hostile tribes. The Prince De Solais (a Pru-sian nobleman, at present on a visit to Texas for the purpose of founding a colony) with Housten.

Commodore Moere, Capt. Foster (of the cut-ter Woodbury.) and Gen. M'Lcod, of Texas, came passengers in the Republic.

abandoned the idea of annexation, and will not, under any circumstances, make further overtures

"How far they may have been successful, or to what extent they may have influenced the minds of the people of the U. States, we do not pretend ton at the counter of the Bank of England. to say; but for ourselves and the friends of the we are satisfied that the same feelings of anxiety and determination exists now, on their part, to consummate that important object, that did at the REPLY OF PRESIDENT HOUSTON TO

Washington, July 29, 1844. To His Excellency, Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Republic of Mexico.

Sin: It appears by a letter received from General Adrian Woll, under date of the 19th ultimo, that you have entertained a desire to communicate with this Government. I regret, however, extremely, that, in so doing, you should have indulged in a departure from the courtesy which ordinarily obtains in the correspondence between civilized States of the present age. There are certain designated and universally acknowleded untels of intercourse between nations; such as the Department of State or Foreign Affairs.

Through your subaltern, Gen, Woll, you have, in the communication to which I allude, address-

For the information of your Excellency, I will & Queen. suggest, that the commission sent out by this go-vernment, was authorized by the President of Texas, and as such must have been communicated to your Excellency. Otherwise, the commissioners could not have been received in their official capacity. Their eredentials alone entitled them to the recognition of yourself or officers.

I regret much that you have given this com-plexion to the affairs of the two countries. When men, by chance or Providence, have been elevated to the rule of nations, and entrusted with the protection of the best interests of the people, it inust be considered a misfortune when they entail upon them calamities which their duties as phi-

lanthropists should teach them to avert.

When belligerents, gven in the most angry excitement of feeling, are arrayed against each other, it is but proper that their chieffains should preserve towards each other that comity which might render each other approachable, and thereavert great human suffering and the effusion tremest agony, and will endeavor to profit by her experience. Against her you have again denounced war. We await the event. Eight years ago you were a suppliant, obtained your liberation without ransom, and acknowledged the Government of Tiens. It Texas existed then

as a nation, her recognition since that time by other powers, and her increased commercial relations, would well excuse your recognition of her But, sir, you speak of your resources and power. They were defied and triumphed over in of November,

1835, and, if you invade Texas in 1844, you will find neither her power nor the success of her

T desire to know for what reason you have charged the authorities of Texas with perfidy?— Have they ever given to Mexico any pledge they have not re-legined? They have liberated her chiefs and soldiers taken on the field of battle with m obligation so to do. They are of a race which permit neither their word nor their honor to be falsified. How has it been with Mexico?hundreds massacred in odd blood. You, indeed, denied a cognizance of this fact—declared that you were impliented by the falsehood of General Urea, and that it you ever returned to your country and came into power, you would execute him for his duplicity. Have you done it? You have power, but to what purpose? Of the inotensive traders, who visited Santa Fe and capitulated to your officers, what was the treatment? They were slaughtered by the way side when unable to march, and their ears out off and exhibited as evidences of their destruction-evidences, indeed, of barbarity not heard of among nations pretending be civilized, since the ninth century of the

Again, at the surrender of Mier, your officers ged to the men the protection due to prisoners of war. In fulfilment of which they were soon after barbarously decimated, and the remainder ever since held in chains and prison! They were also to be returned to their homes immediately after their submission. But every pledge given to them has been violated. Is this good You likewise pledged yourself, solemnly, through Her Britanic Majesty's ministers, to release the Texan prisoners in Mexico, if those of Mexico remaining in Texas should be set at li-

berty, which was done on the part of this Govern-ment by public proclamation, and safe conduct offered them to return to their country. Have you performed wear part of the agreement and your duty? Are they free? Will all this justify you in charging through mani-Gen. Woll, either the Government or citizens Tex-

secute it doso presently. We will abide the result. Present yourself with a force that indicates all. Present yourself with a force that indicates the present of the United States depends the present o ages of your power, and we may respect effort. But the marauding incursions which vania, have hitherto characterized your mobilation will

tions of the most affectionate regar

SAM. HOUSTON. Audrew J. Donelson-Relations with Texas.—The President of the United States, we are pleased to learn, has appointed our fellow Polk and Dallas, may be put down as certain as citizen, Maj. Andrew J. Donelson, Charge d' that of any State in the Union, by perhaps from Affaires to Texas, to fill the vacancy in that Legation occasioned by the lamented death of the late Gen. T. A. Howard, of Indiana, formerly

The Richmond Whig of yesterday contains an editorial insinuation, that Mr. Wise, after hearing of the nomination of Col. Polk, had expressed his aversion to him, and signified his op position to his election. If we understand the purport of the Whig's remarks, it is also hinte by that paper, that Mr. Wise has communicate the substance of his wishes to his friends, and that they will not, in consequence, support the Repub

lican candidate.
In reply to the above, we would simply remark re is, at this time, in our dwelling, a lette from Mr. Wise, received about a week ago, and which was written at sea, after hearing of the no mination of Col. Polk. In this letter, althoug apprehensions are expressed, that with two Re-publican candidates in the field, Mr. Clay would be likely to succeed, yet there is not the mos remote expression of hostility to Col. Polk-or the contrary, there are expressions which, even Mr. Wise were in the United States, would make

est relatives are active and zealous in his support And his district we are very certain, will give Colonel Polk a handsome majority.-[Mutisonian.

A THOUSAND POUNDS REWARD! The London "Trates paragraph" about the four hundred and forty thousand pounds mised in Eng land for the circulation of Free Trade tracts among us—that mysterious "paragraph"—who will pro-duce it? Who will give the date of the paper!— We have called and called for it in vain. Roor-United States, opposed to the admission of Texas into that Union, and to carry the election for II.

Clay, are endeavoring to get the impression abroad among the people, that the citizens of Texas is the citizens of Texas in the citizens of Texas is the citizens of Texas in the citizens of Texas is the citizens of the citizens of the citizens o production—to be paid in a draft on the "British Gold" fund. The draft will be signed by James K. Polk, countersigned by Geo. M. Dallas, and endorsed by Silas Wright, Jr. So that full reli-ance may be placed on its payment on presenta-[N. Y. Marning News.

> DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN KING & QUEEN.
>
> There will be a Mass Meeting of the Democrats of King & Queen on Friday, the 25th Octoher, at Mount Olivet, about nine miles below the Court House, and within two miles of little Plymouth. The Democrats of King & Queen, and the adjoining counties of Gloucester, Middle sex, Essex, Caroline and King William, and all other persons, are invited to attend. The speakg will commence at 11 o'clock. John Summerson, Wm. S.

Wm. S. Jeffries, Thos. Bulman, Wm. P. Bird, Jas. Guthrie. Norman Yarrington. Robt. Bland, Jr., Henry Didlake, John Burton. James P. Boyd. Committee of Arrangements The following named gentlemen are particu-

larly invited to attend to address the people Judge Thomas H. Bavly, Robert G. Scott, Richard Cole, R. M. T. Hunter, James A Sel-don, Walter D. Leake, John S. Caskie, W. W. don, Walter D. Leake, John S. Caskie, W. W. Crump, Lemuel J. Bowden, Francis W. Scott, and the Senior Editor of the Enquirer. ment. It is, however, addressed to Texans; but the above gentlemen as can attend will please upon in language which even common courtesy does signify it by addressing a letter at an early day Mr. William P. Bird, Little Plymouth, King

Died at his residence, in the county of Powha-

tan, on Friday, the 4th instant, Mr. Thomas S. Sublett, in the 57th year of his age, leaving, besides a large circle of friends and connexions. five little orphan children, whose loss and afflic-The Texan commissioners had special and tion in this melancholy bereavement it is imposprescribed powers delegated to them; and all sible for words to express. No man more justly

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POSTSCRIPT.

By Last Evening's Northern Mail.

OHIO. The Baltimore Republican of Monday evening gives the following cheering intelligence,

which we hope may be true: "We have information through the source of a private letter from Columbus, Ohio, which states, that the accounts given in that place and whiel seem somewhat to be relied on there, give the Whig Governor, Bartley, so far as heard from a majority of 86 votes-and that the balance of the State to be heard from, gave Harrison in 1810, a majority of 150 votes. Should this be the case re can be no doubt of the election of Tod, the Democratic candidate, in as much as he has already overcome the Harrison majority of 1840,

about 23,000 votes." The Globe gives returns from all but seven counties. Bartley's majority is only 2,000. The remaining seven counties are small, and will, perhaps, reduce the Whig majority four or five hundred. This meagre Whig majority of 1500 or 1600, in a State voting 300,000, is a trifling affair indeed. It shows a Democratic gain of 22,000 since 40. The Ohio Statesman says, "From the popular vote, our friends feel very sure that they can carry the State for Polk and Dallas on the 1st

"In Chio, the Democrats will lose the Governor by a small majority the abolitionists generally voting the Whig ticket. If they should vote for their own candidate in the Presidential election, (or even one-third of them.) there is no doubt that Polk and Dallas will get the electoral vote.-This, however, will not be necessary to the suc-cess of the Democratic ticket in the Union. The

Congressional Delegation of Ohio probably stands 13 Democrats to 8 Whirs "The Congressional Elections which have alrendy taken place for the next Congress give 48 Democrats, 26 Whigs, and 2 Native Ameri-

The following members of Congress elected, as far as we can see: Democrats—Farat, Conning-ham, Sawyer, St. John, McDowell, Thurman, Perrill, Stone, (for vacancy,) Brinkerhoif, Parish Morris, Fries, Starkweather.

Whigs-Schenek, Vance, Harper, and Delano. PENNSYLVANIA. The Harrisburg Union of Saturday gives re-turns from all but six counties, and makes Shunk's ajority 5,241. We have heard from two of n, Crawford and Warren, which increase the

majority to 6,301. To hear from, Elk, Jefferson, McKean and Potter, which in '40 gave 312 for Van Buren-This will make Shunk's majority six thousand six hundred and thirleen! The Legislature will stand: S-nate-Demo crats 21; Whigs 11; Natives 1. House-Demoerats 53; Whigs 39; Natives 8. Democratic majority over Whigs in both Houses 21.
For Congress: 13 Democrats; Whigs 8; Na-

ives 2; doubtful 1. [From the Pennsulvanian.] PENNSYLVANIA GIVEN UP. "We have met the enemy, and they are ones."
Out of their own mouths do the Coons stand

beaten in Penrsylvania at the Presidential Elec-tion in November. At the great Coon Mass Meeting at Harrisburg, on the 17th September last, the following resolution was passed manu-"Resolved. That to give effect to our grength,

on the next Gabernatorial Election of Pennsylonly serve to excite the contempt of honorable men.

by our opponents to the late election, and accounts tor their extraordinary efforts to elect Markle— I have the honor to embrace you, with saluta- That the base attempts to excite religious prepadices against Mr. Shunk, were, to a considerable extent, successful, we have abundant testimony to prove-and yet he has obtained a majority of over or thousand votes in the State, and ten thousand

tredee to fifteen thousand mejority

NEW JERSEY. The Impregnable Democracy.

The three strong Democratic counties have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of our friends, while they show to Whiggery that their Jersey are all up. Hear how they speak

Warren. Against this majority it will be impossible for Henry Clay to carry the State. Thanks to the Democracy of Sussex, Warren and Hunterdon.

They can and will redeem New Jersey. 1 Sheet Anchor Stration's majority is about 1300; the Whig majority in the New Jersey Legislature is 29. In 1840, the majority for Harrison was 2328 -Democratic gain on the popular vote over 1000. The Whig majority in the Legislature in 1840

was 37. Democratic gain 8. Valuable Real Estate on James Rever, in Bucking-

ham, for Sale, without reserve. Py virtue of two deeds of trust, or one of them, as the case may require, executed by Charles A. Scott, during his life, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Buckingham, the first of which bears date the 21st day of April, 1835, and the other the 14th November, 1842, the undersigned, Trustee, will, on WED-NESDAY, the 18th day of DECEMBER, 1844, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for eash, at the residence of William A. Scott, in the said county, the whole, or so much as may be such cient for the purposes for which the said deeds were executed, of the Tract of Land in the said deeds mentioned, on which the said Charles A. Scott resided, adjoining the lands of George Booker and others, and upon which there exists a pre-vious lien for the benefit of Dr. Charles Everett, Tract is beautifully situated on the South side of James river, in full view of and having easy communication with the Canal, about nine-ty miles above the city of Richmond, and is estimated to contain about twenty-seven hundred acres, of which it is supposed upwards of three hundred acres are valuable river low grounds.— A large portion of the high land is perhaps the richest in Buckingham. The whole Tract lies as any in Virginia. The sum required to be raised under the deed of trust, which is for the benefit of Mrs. Nancy Nicholas, Administratrix of George Nicholas, deceased, will be upwards of nineteen thousand dollars. It is expected that the 'ien in favor of Dr. Everett will be enforced on the same day, and that the whole Tract will be thus offered for sale at the same time. By the terms of the deeds, the sale is required to be made for cash, but it is probable that the purchaser, or purchasers, will be able to make with the parties interested some arrangement by which reasonable time may be obtained. The title to be acquired by the sale under the deeds of trust is believed to be unquestionable. The sale will be made subject to the lien existing in favor of Dr. Everett, or with his consent, and to the dower rights of the widow of the said Charles A. Scott; but, selling as Trustee, I shall only convey such title as is vest-ei in me. The land will be shown to any person desiring to purchase, by William A. Scott, who resides on the plantation, and whose house will be open on the day of sale, with all necessary comforts, for those attending the sale. If, from bad weather, or any other cause, the Trustee should

and convenient farm, are especially invited to come and examine the fine WM. BRANCH, Trustee. Oct. 1-2awtds AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, who is a A graduate of one of our principal institutions, is desirous of obtaining a situation for the ensuing year, either in an Academy or private school, where the services of a Classical and Mathematical Teacher would be required.

deem it proper, for the interests and rights of the

will be adjourned from day to day. The land will certainly be sold, and persons desirous of

purchasing a most valuable, healthy, beautiful

parties concerned, to postpone the sale,

The best references can be given.
Address R. H. G., Barbour's X. Roads, I-le of

Wight county, Va. NOTICE.—There will be a petition presented